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"Feb. 13, 1915. Fort Lee Ferry, New York City. An immature plumaged Gull, paler and more uniform than a young Herring, with the primaries largely white, seemed about the size of Herring Gulls which flew up with it from an ice-pan in the river. It could only have been an Iceland Gull or very small Glaucous Gull, in all probability but not positively the former."

"Jan. 19, 1916. Twenty-third Street Ferry. New York City. An adult plumaged Iceland Gull seen nicely among Herring Gulls, though without glasses, at close range, from the front of the boat. The delicate grey of the mantle extended well out on the wing not sharply contrasted with its white tip. It was appreciably smaller than the Herring Gulls, the head and bill less heavy, and had an ethereal look which I accredited to its having a paler mantle, although by then my chance had passed for direct comparison of the tone of same. Its head and neck were clouded with brownish, its feet pink."—LUDLOW GRISCOM AND J. T. NICHOLS, *New York City*.

The Arctic Tern in Central New York.—On May 20, 1915, I was fortunate enough to collect an adult female of this species mixed in with Common and Black Terns and Bonaparte's Gulls at the north end of Cayuga Lake. As Brewster and Townsend have shown, it is distinguishable in life from the Common Tern by its all crimson bill and more deeply forked tail. Early writers on New York State ornithology mention this species without definite data, and Bergtold gives it as an accidental visitor near Buffalo. The only definite record for the state is a male in Mr. Dutcher's possession taken on Ram Island shoals, July 1, 1884.

The record is of particular interest to my mind, however, in furnishing a definite date for the spring migration of this species, about which little or nothing is known. It seems to arrive on the New England breeding grounds about May 15, though I have been unable to locate a definite record. It has been noted near Mt. McKinley, Alaska, May 30, 1908. In localities where it is only a transient, definite data are again lacking. An extremely early specimen was taken at Ann Arbor, Michigan, April 9, 1875. There are two records for Hawaii, May 9, 1891, and April 30, 1902. Considering the breeding range, one would think that there must be at least three migration routes through the United States, one along each coast and one through the interior, as it breeds in Wisconsin and abundantly in North Central Canada. The scarcity of records is correspondingly remarkable.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *Ithaca, N. Y.*

American Merganser, wintering at Boston, Mass.—I have noted this species (*Mergus americanus*) on Charles River, Boston, Mass., this winter as follows:

Dec. 24, 1915. I saw a single bird in the female plumage.

Dec. 25, 1915. Saw a single bird in female plumage in the morning, in the afternoon saw three.